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They make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides, and are always in order. They have a double tension which does not need adjusting every time of goods sewed. Call and see them at 275 Main street, and get one. Easy terms of payment.
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BLACK, BROTHK & CO., Cotton Factors and Produce Merchants, 204 Front.
BARNUM, E. D. & CO., Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 255 Main, corner Court.
BURKH, J. F., Practical Cutter and Tailor, Repairing and cleaning done, 257 Main.
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BLACK, ESTES & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 11 Monroe street.
CALHOUN, NEWELL & CO., Grocers, Factors and Commission Merchants, 173 1/2 Front.
CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE, 308 1/2 Second st., near Monroe. W. J. Mansford, Prop'r.
CHAYER, W. E., Photograph Gallery, 256 Main street, (opposite Marble Block).
CAMPBELL & BROS., Merchant Tailors, 205 Main street (Bethel Block), Memphis.
CITY BANK, cor. Jefferson and Front sts.; S. H. Tobey, Pres't; E. C. Kirk, Cashier.
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COHEN, M., Hats cleaned, dyed, pressed and trimmed and made to new, 281 Main.
CAVANAUGH, P. H., Clothing cleaned, repaired, and made to order, 341 Main street.
DENTISTS—J. B. & Wm. Wasson, office old stand, 318 Main. Also proprietors of Memphis Dental, 257 Main.
EDMONS & SON, Books, Stationery, Magazines, etc., 10 Jefferson and 393 Main st.
EDWARDS, J. D., Dealer in Oysters, Lake Fish, etc., 275 Main.
FORD, NEWTON, & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, 11 Union, Stone Wall Block.
FORTNER, KEALHOFER & CO., Grocers, Cotton Factors, Com. Merch'ts, 209 Main.
KAYSER, GEO. L., Importer of Oysters and dealer in Pipes, in Overton Hotel.
GALBREATH, STEWART & CO., Cotton Factors, 11 Union, Stone Wall Block.
GOEPPL, LEONOLD, agent, dealer in Organs and Knabe's Pianos, 551 Main.
GOVEY & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, 318 Main street.
GRIENHART, J., 252 Second, near cor. of Madison, Wall Paper and Window Shades.
GAGE & FISHER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 308 Front street.
HILL, JOHN P. & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 255 Front.
HUNTER, MR. M., Millinery, Fancy Goods, etc., 251 Main street.
HENKINCH, P. H. & BROS., Confectioners, Fancy Groceries, Liquors, etc., 231 Main.
HOERNER, THEO., Druggist and Analytical Chemist, 18 and 20, cor. Court and Front.
JOHNSON, J. E. & CO., Grocers, to Evans & Johnson, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 24 Front.
JAMES, J. M. & CO., Grocers, Commission Merchants, etc., 290 Front.
JOHNSON, G. T., Druggist, 111 Main, two doors north of Union Hotel.
JONES, BROWN & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 275 Front street.
KLEIN & BROS., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 15 Poplar st., A. C. in Adams bldg.
KING, J. A., dealer in Oysters and Lake Fish, etc., 275 Main.
KONDALE, & OTIS, Agents St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 42 Madison street, K. Williams Bldg.
L. L. LAYTON, H. A. & CO., Insurance Ag'ts, 122 Madison.
LINKHAUER & BROS., Manufacturers and dealers in Boots and Shoes, 252 Second.
MANSON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 252 Second.
MORSE, WM. R. & CO., Dealers of Dry Goods and Varieties, 201 Main street.
MURKES & NORTON, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 198 Front street.
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MALONE, THOMAS & CO., (successors to Cunningham, Wicks & Malone), Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 15 Union.
MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.,
PINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 275 Main.
MORRIS, KELLAR & BYRNES, Hardware, Cutlery, etc., 252 1/2 Main.
MURKIN, J. A., "The Hatter," Fancy Goods & Wigs, 201 Main, Peabody Hotel.
NELSON & TUTT, successors to Tims & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 10 Jefferson.
OWEN, MCNEULT & CO., Cotton and Tobacco Factors, 108 Block.
OWELL BROS. & CO., Hardware, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements, 212 Front.
PARBUE, E. M., French Millinery, 257 Main.
PODETTA & CAZASA, dealers in Confectioneries, etc., 252 Main, cor. North Court.
PRESTON, O. F. & CO., dealers in Coal Oil, kerosene, etc., 91 Jefferson.
POWELL & CO., Merchant Tailors, 256 Second st., Cloth and Vesting on hand.
POWELL, VANCE & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants; Agents of the Southern Railway, 201 Union street, corner Winchester.
RICE, STEIN & CO., 314 Main, exclusive wholesale and retail dry goods.
ROSENBAUM & BROS., Coal Oil, Petroleum, etc., wholesale and retail, 194 Main.
SMITH, J. FLOYD, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, 276 Front.
STRELL, J. & CO., Commission Merch'ts, dealers and Cotton Factors, 135 Front st.
THOMAS, CHAS. & BROS., Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., 127 Second, Adams Block.
SMITH & BROS., Cotton, Commission and Produce, No. 7 Monroe street.
ST. CHARLES EATING-HOUSE, cor. of Jefferson and Second, at all hours.
SWELMAN, JOE, Dentist, 252 1/2 Union.
TAYLOR, RADFORD & CO., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, 15 Monroe street.
THAYER, A. & CO., 225 Front street. Thirty years in business.
TERRY & MITCHELL, who engage dealers in Boots, Shoes and Hats, 252 Main street.
TAYLOR & RUTLAND, Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merch'ts, 201 Front.
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W. A. D. & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Hardware and Field Seeds, Reapers, Fruit Trees, Apple Trees, 232 Main.
WILKINSON & CO., dealers in Carriages, Bicycles, etc., 252 Front.
WARD, J. C., Clothing, etc., Resident Partner in the White Laundry, 271 Main.
WALTER, J. S., Druggist, 184 Main, between Washington and Poplar.
YOUNG & BROTHERS, Bookbinders and Stationers, 134 Poplar Hall, 252 Main.
YOUNG, A. W. & CO., Bookbinders, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 215 Main.

PUBLIC LEDGER.
By Whitmore & Co.
VOL. IX. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869. NO. 16.
LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.
Fifteen Cents Per Week.

We offer an Importation of Kid Gloves,
AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF COLORS—
ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
WELLS & COLL, 267 Main St.

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The Public Ledger is published every afternoon (except Sunday) by E. WHITMORE & CO., at No. 13 Madison street.
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WHITMORE & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

The Virginia Legislature.

The annexed, from the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index, indicates that Gen. Canby gives a wider and more liberal interpretation to Attorney General Hoar's opinion on the Virginia test oath case than had heretofore been supposed justifiable.
"In conversation with a gentleman yesterday, General Canby declared that he construed the opinion of Mr. Hoar to mean that the test-oath should neither be exacted of the Legislature now nor at any time hereafter; that it would be entirely optional with the Legislature to elect Senators at their first meeting, as the only preliminary to admission was the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the organization of the State Government; that the Legislature might elect temporary or permanent officers as they thought proper, and that he saw no objection to the appointment of standing committees, as they would be merely deliberative bodies, 'capable of discussing matters of interest, drafting of bills, and other business as private individuals or political caucuses.' Should the Virginia Constitution not be acceptable to Congress, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will be of no effect of course. There are three seats contested, Gen. Canby says, but none of the claimants have strong supporting evidence. This is a matter for the attention of the Legislature itself, and it will be referred to them at the proper time."

Book's Dancing Academy

will open for gentlemen on Tuesday evening, September 21st, at seven o'clock, in the Adams Building.

The Virginia Stay Law.

The Norfolk (Va.) Journal says: "It is well known that the new constitution sweeps away the stay-law that has stood between debtor and creditor for almost a decade. The Legislature is absolutely denied affording all such relief as a stay-law might afford, be the pressure what it may. The responsibilities of the people are heavy, and they will act the part of wise men in preparing at once for early settlements and compromises. The records of the courts in our city and county show judgment for many hundred thousand dollars."

The Fredericksburg Herald says:

"We learn that the records of the courts in Essex county show judgments, etc., for \$400,000, and those in Richmond county for nearly \$300,000."

Negro Equality.

The colored gentleman is coming to the front. A negro baseball club has just played with a white club in Philadelphia, in the presence of a mixed multitude. The darkeys got the worst of the game, but they have won more than they lost by the social recognition they have gained. Here is a hint for the women suffrage people. Let Miss Anthony get up a nine of pretty girls and challenge the champion forthwith. A victory with the bat and ball would do more to convert the "boys" to women voting than a dozen proxy conventions.
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—New York World.

Criminals Testifying in Their own Behalf—The New Law and How it Works.

From the New York Times, September 13.
The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, permitting persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf has now been in operation for four months, and its merits and demerits are exemplified in the practical working of the latter over matters of public interest. With the exception of Connecticut and California, New York is the first State that has introduced this innovation upon the long-established rules for the conduct of criminal trials, and so far as this city is concerned, the new law meets with the unanimous approval of the District Attorney and of the Judges engaged in the administration of criminal justice. They all say that it is an excellent law for the innocent man and a very bad one for the guilty, which is equivalent to saying that it works in the interest of the public and promotes the ends of justice, which are the primary objects of all laws. The records of the Court of Sessions show that for the last four months eight out of ten persons put on trial have availed themselves of the new law and taken the witness' stand in their own behalf, and Judge Garvin and his Assistant, Mr. Hutchings, both say that there has not been a case where a probably guilty person has succeeded in inducing a jury to acquit him on his own testimony, while there have been two or three persons presumably innocent who have been enabled, by telling their own story, to so clear up doubtful points of evidence as to secure their acquittal, when, in the absence of their testimony, they might have been convicted. In no case has a person known to be guilty helped his case by taking the stand, but, on the contrary, they invariably injure it. The moment they become witnesses they subject themselves, like other witnesses, to the cross-examination of the District Attorney, which may extend to their whole past career, and is sure to bring out facts that prejudice their case. It may be asked, then, why the guilty should avail themselves of the law and take the stand? The answer to this question involves only serious objection to the law. The truth is, if they do not take the stand, a strong presumption of their guilt is inevitable in the minds of the jury; for, although the law expressly declares that the failure on the part of the prisoner to avail himself of its privilege shall not work any presumption against him, yet, as was very pointedly stated by Mayor Hall in discussing the law, the provision like all other attempts to legislate against moral conviction—an abortion. Jurors will draw an inference unfavorable to the man who refuses to take the stand and declare his innocence if he be innocent, although the law declares they shall not. To avoid this inference, counsel engaged in defending criminals are compelled to put their clients on the stand even at the risk of having their defense injured by the testimony. Thus it happens that nearly all persons charged with crime since the passage of the law avail themselves of its privileges, and if it be true, as all who had experience in prosecuting criminals in the Court of Sessions declare, that nine out of ten prisoners put on trial in the Court are guilty, then it follows that the law must be the means of instigating an immense amount of false swearing. This is the strong point against the law, and one which criminal lawyers, who are almost unanimously opposed to it, make a great handle of. They say that it often happens that their clients make such bungling work in telling their story, or protesting their innocence on the stand, that their perjury becomes patent to all; and then when they come to be sentenced the court does not scruple to give them the extreme penalty of the law, and give as a reason for his severity that they have added to the crime with which they were charged that of perjury. Thus the guilty man is placed between two fires—the jury is prejudiced against him if he don't testify; the court gives him extra punishment for false swearing. This, they protest, is not a "fair and impartial trial," such as the Constitution and the American Eagle guarantees they shall have. But as all this apparent injustice operates only against the guilty, the public are supposed to be able to stand it, if the criminals cannot. Whether that be, on the whole, a good law which promotes the crime of perjury, as this law certainly does (albeit its workings are only unfavorable to criminals), is a question for the professors of moral science, and not lawyers, to determine.

Found Her Affinity—A Lovely Miss.

Mississippi Beauty in Paducah.
From the Paducah Kentuckian.

A few weeks since one of those attractive creatures, a young and good-looking widow, arrived in Paducah from the Sunny South. The gushing sorrow of her bereavement had given place to quiet pensiveness, and a susceptibility that won the hearts of numerous clerks, barkeepers and waiters of the highly respectable hotel where this lady had waited to meet her relatives, and look after business matters. She hailed from Grenada, a husband for whom she mourned had been, she said, a gallant officer. After his death she had sought to drown her sorrows by participating in the gay life of Memphis, but wearied of this she came to Paducah. One of our hotels was a little too gay

for her, or the young men liked her too much—she wasn't sure which—so she moved to another hotel, where she won the good will of everybody, and especially of a susceptible steamboatman. The widow had a slight attack of sickness, and the steamboatman was most attentive and kind. His good will deepened into love. He found that he could not live without the widow, so he offered her his hand; she had his heart already. The hand she accepted, and within a fortnight the happy pair were married. There were the customary cakes and wine and jollity and general felicitations. Many envied the lucky steamboatman.

On the very day after the wedding the steamboatman was obliged to start on a trip. He wanted his bride to accompany him on a bridal tour on the boat, but she declared that this was impossible, as she had business matters that must be attended to, and hoped to meet the guardian of her infancy. So the fond husband of the hotel folks, gave her his money and bid her good-bye. The next day the widow's business compelled her to go out to Mayfield.

At the hotel had been a young Ohioan, who seemed a little fast, but had not attracted much attention. He had been somewhat smitten with the widow, and had given him some reason to believe that she was feeling the same way. Soon after the widow went out to Mayfield it was discovered that the young Ohioan was also missing, and it was not long until some one reported that the Mississippi widow and the young Ohioan had been seen together in the cars, going toward Memphis. She had found her real affinity. He had carried off the steamboatman's wife. Nothing has since been heard of them, and it doesn't clearly appear that the bereaved husband is to make an Enoch Arden of himself.

The affair has caused a good deal of talk, and it is rumored that the widow has played the same once before in Memphis. The Ohioan is a far more congenial mate than the honest steamboatman would be. On the day that the Ohioan levanted, he borrowed twenty-nine dollars of a gentleman from North Carolina, to bet on a very sure thing which didn't turn out to be so sure as was expected, whereby the North Carolina gentleman's money was lost to a stranger, who, subsequently, was seen sharing with the Ohioan, who couldn't, however, pay back what he had borrowed, and most probably never will, as he has admitted to different parties who knew somewhat of his history, that during the war he was nine times a bounty-jumper at a heavy expense to Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis, Lafayette and other places. From all that can be learned, the widow from Mississippi is much better suited than she would have been with her worthy and unsuspecting husband, who proposes to go to Memphis to hunt up the fugitives.

"Old Hickory"—Reminiscences of

By H. A. Day.
To the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

During the Administration of General Jackson as President of the United States, it will be remembered that on one Sunday, while passing out from the east front of the Capitol where he had been in attendance at the funeral of a member of Congress, an insane individual, standing within a few feet of the old hero, snatched a pistol at him, and was instantly arrested. The news spread like wild-fire over every portion of the United States, and various were the comments made by all parties upon the fortunately unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the head of the Nation. Among others which the writer of this heard was the remark, made in a country postoffice when the news arrived, and the political friends of General Jackson were rejoicing in the escape of the head of their party, and attributing his safety to the intervention of Divine Providence. "Providence—h—!" blurted out a little Old Line Whig, and a violent opponent of Old Hickory and the Democratic party. "Providence had nothing at all to do with it; it was only an obstruction of the tube, and the fire wouldn't communicate."

Although subsequent investigation proved, beyond all doubt or cavil, that this attempt was but the mad freak of an insane individual, who was afterward properly cared for, yet the subject of it could never be convinced that he had not been employed by some party to assassinate him, and did not hesitate to avow openly that Senator Poindexter, of Mississippi, a life-long opponent, who never lost an opportunity to assail the President and his policy in his place in the Senate, had employed this man to take his life. So bitter was he in his denunciations of Governor Poindexter, a professed duelist, who had killed his man, and who, in his own State, on account of his notorious misdeeds, was universally vent by the name of the "devil's damning needle," that the occupant of the White House declared his ancient enemy never should pass him on the street. The old man, sometime afterward, related to a friend that on one occasion, as he was taking his accustomed early morning promenade, on the sidewalk in front of the Presidential mansion, he espied the Mississippi Senator approaching from the opposite direction, on the same side of the street; but by force coming anywhere near he crossed over to the opposite side of the avenue. "You know," said the old man to his friend, his eye flashing as he spoke,

"that the sidewalk is very wide in front of the President's house, but he never could have passed me."

The famous street fight in Nashville, Tennessee, in the early history of that State, in which General Jackson and Colonel Coffee—an officer who served under him in the Seminole war—on the one side, and Colonel Thomas H. Benton and his brother Jesse, on the other, took part, is familiar to all acquainted with the public events of that time. In this melee the only serious damage done any of the party was the lodging of a pistol bullet in the arm of General Jackson by Colonel Benton. Although the difficulty was healed through the intervention of friends, and the latter was ever afterward the warm personal friend and most ardent political supporter of the General, yet the bullet remained in the arm of the latter until it was extracted during the term of his Presidency by Dr. Johnson, the famous Philadelphia surgeon.

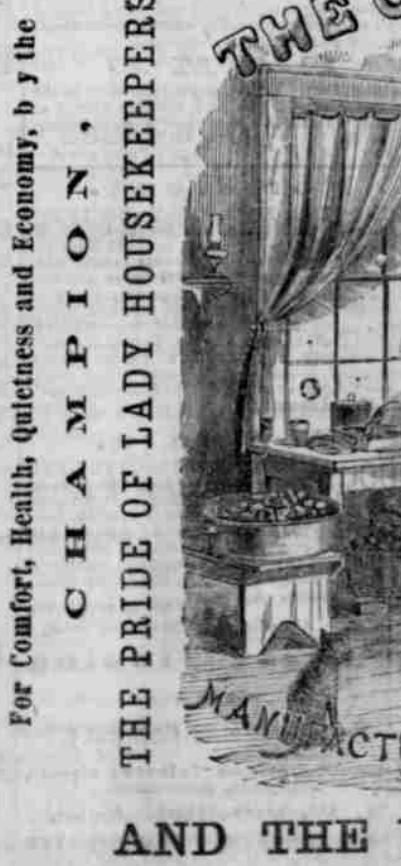
During the latter part of his term of office, General Jackson was subject to severe and debilitating attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs, during which he was attended by Dr. Lewis Field Lind, then the contemporary of Colonel Benton in the United States Senate, from Missouri. On one of these visits the doctor was accompanied by his colleague, and during the interview, being the intimate friend of the parties, the former sought to draw forth from the two the correct version of the famous Nashville street encounter. "General, you tell it," said Old Ballion. "No, Benton, you tell it," was the quick response of Old Hickory; and the Doctor, who related the incident, stated that the first thing he knew these old men, who fought in the hot blood of youth and manhood to take each other's lives, were sobbing together like two children.

A friend of the writer, an artist who painted some of the last, if not the last portrait of General Jackson ever executed, which was for a Democratic club of Cincinnati, furnished him with the following reminiscences of the conversations held with the old hero at this time. As the old man was prone to become drowsy and unconsciously drop into a doze during the protracted sittings, which were all held at the Hermitage, it was the custom of the artist to engage him in conversation in order to rouse him.

With this view, on one occasion he asked: "General, I would like you to give me your opinion of your political opponents, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster?" "Well, sir," was the prompt response, "they are both great men. Mr. Clay is a popular man with his party, for he understands human nature! Mr. Webster is a man of greater mind than Mr. Clay, but is not a man of the people; he never can be President; he don't understand human nature!"

On another occasion the man of the brush and colors jocosely remarked: "General, you wouldn't have hung Mr. Calhoun and his associates if they had persisted in their scheme of nullification?" "Hung them, sir!—hung them!" roared the old hero, starting to his feet and shaking his fist. "If they had persisted in their treasonable projects, I'd have hung every devil of them as high as Haman!"

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.
LAMPS, COAL OIL, TINWARE, Castings, Grates, Roofing, Cutting and Stencil Cutting promptly executed.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED.
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WM. DEAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Choice Groceries, Teas, and PROVISIONS.
150 Poplar St., opp. Market House, MEMPHIS, TENN.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

LIGHTNING WOOD STOVE
With new and valuable improvements, including the double front fire doors, patent convex top oven plate, ventilated oven, hot air chamber, which gives it a large advantage as a baker over any other stove in the market. This is ONE OF THE LARGEST STOVES in the market, having an oven 22 by 23 inches, with a twenty-six inch fire-box. The stoves are WARRANTED TO BAKE QUICK AND EVEN, AND NOT TO CRACK.
NEW ALASKA,
FOR SALE BY
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GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE
And General Job Work Promptly Executed and Warranted.
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THE PRIDE OF LADY HOUSEKEEPERS!
FOR Comfort, Health, Quietness and Economy, buy the FASHION.
MANUFACTURED BY W. RESOR & CO. CINCINNATI.
AND THE UNRIVALED "CHAMPION"
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, with great confidence, the justly celebrated FASHION and CHAMPION COOKING STOVES, and guarantee the best to be obtained for their excellent baking qualities, economy in fuel, and durability, by any stove now in use. Call and see these celebrated Stoves before purchasing. Send for pamphlet. Also for
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